

# Pittsburgh Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII.

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No. 946.

## AMUSING STORY OF JUDGE CRANE.

A good many years ago, there lived in Dutchess county, New York, a gentleman by the name of Crane. He was very wealthy, and highly respected for his public and private virtues, especially for his charitableness to the poor; but he was always dressed in a plain garb, and would hardly ever wear any overcoat, whatever the weather might be; and it was seldom that he rode when he went abroad, although he owned many good horses. On the establishment of the Supreme Court, he was appointed a judge of one of the circuits.

On the morning of the day in which the court was to begin, the Judge set out before day-break, and walking gently on through hail, rain, and snow, to the appointed place. On arriving at Poughkeepsie, cold and wet, he walked to a tavern, where he found the lady and servants were making large preparations for the entertainment of the judges, lawyers, and other gentlemen, whom they expected to attend the circuit court.

The Judge was determined to have some sport, and in a pleasant tone addressed the landlady.

"I have no money and was obliged to come to court, and I have walked through this dreadful storm twenty miles. I am wet and cold, dry and hungry. I want something to eat before court begins."

The landlady put herself into a majestic posture, and with a look of contempt, said to the judge, "You say you are wet and cold, dry and hungry; how can all that be?"

"No my dear madam," says the Judge, "I said that I was wet and cold, and if you had been out as long as I have been in the storm, I think you would likewise be wet and cold. I said that I wanted something to drink and eat."

"But you have no money, you say?" retorted the landlady. "I told you the truth," says the Judge, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but, were I as rich as Cresus, I would be willing to work for something to eat and drink; and were I as poor as Job, in his utmost calamities, and had my health and strength as I now have, I could willingly go to work a little while, if I could only get a good bite of good victuals."

"Well, old daddy," says she, "how much do you want to drink?" "Half a gill of good brandy, madam," says he. "Very well," said she; "I will give you half a gill, and some cold victuals, if you will go into the back yard, and cut and split three armfuls of wood, and bring it into the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats when they come; and after you get your victuals, I shall want you to go away."

The Judge drank is brandy, went into the wood-yard, and soon cut and laid by the kitchen fire, the required quantity of wood. The landlady plied a cold luncheon before him, remarking, that there it was. "And it is almost as cold as myself," said he, "but not half so wet, for there is neither tea, coffee, nor chocolate to wet it."

In the mean time, the Judge arrived, and being at proper times very sociable, and at all times fond of cheering the minds of those present, he began to tell some lively anecdotes, which set the whole company into a roar of laughter.

At this instant, one of the waiting maids entered the room, to inform the gentlemen that they might sit down to dinner. She did her errand, and hastened back to her mistress with the tidings that "the old fusty fellow, with his broad-brimmed hat on, was right among the bare-headed gentlemen, talking as loud as he could, and all the judges and lawyers were laughing at him."

"Then go," says she, "and whisper to the old man, that I wish him to come into the kitchen." The errand was done, accordingly, and the judge, in a low tone of voice, said to the girl, "Tell your mistress, I have a little business to do with some of these lawyers, and when that is done, I'll be off in the course of two or three days."

The girl returned, and faithfully rehearsed the message, and added, that she believed the old fellow was drunk, or he would not have said, "as soon as my business is done, I'll be off in two or three days."

"You have a very good wife at home," says she. "Indeed I have," said he, "and she keeps my clothing clean and whole; and, notwithstanding you called me an old ragamuffin, I am not ashamed to appear abroad in the clothes I wear, in any good company."

"Well, I must confess," says she, "that when you have your broad-brimmed hat off, you look middling well; but I wish you to be off, for we want the fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats and umbrellas by; and among the rest, we expect Judge Crane."

"Judge Crane?" says he, "who is Judge Crane?" "The circuit Judge," says she; "one of the supreme judges, you old simpleton." "Well," says he, "I will bet a guinea that Judge Crane has not had, and will not have, a great coat on his back, or an umbrella over his head to day." "I care nothing for your bets," said she, "eat and be off; I tell you Judge Crane is to be here, and we have no room for you."

"I don't care," said he, "one rye straw more for Judge Crane than I do for myself, and it has got to be so late, that he has to come at this time of the day, he would be more likely to go to the court-house, and stay until dinner time, I know something about the old codger, and some people say he is a rusty, crusty old fudge."

"Pretty talk, indeed!" said the landlady, "about the supreme judge. Now eat and be off." "I tell you," said she, "Judge Crane is not the supreme judge, and if he were, he is no more fit to be a judge than I am." "Well now, be off with yourself," said she.

"Don't be in so great a hurry," said he, mildly, "I wish to know who is landlord here, and to know where he is." "He is the high sheriff of the county, and won't be home till night; if he were here, you would not stay long." "Well, madam," said he, "give me a cup of cider to wet my victuals, if you won't give me milk." "Not a drop," says her ladyship.

The Judge, who had got pretty well warmed, and wished for his breakfast, now put on a stern countenance, and positively declared he would not leave the room and fire till he pleased. "But," added he, "if you will grant my request, I will eat and be off."

The cider was immediately brought, and the judge partook heartily of the collation before him. He then took his broad-brimmed hat, and quietly walked to the court house, where he found good fires and clean floors, and, during the court hours, he presided with dignity and propriety.

When the Judge withdrew, the landlady anxiously looked after him for some time, supposing him to be some poor man, summoned up to court as a witness, or some culprit, or some vagabond, who might give her further trouble, and expressed to her servants a desire that they would see that he did not disturb the gentlemen and the judges that might put up there.

To this some of the girls answered, that, if he did come, they would return upon him some of the expressions which he used respecting Judge Crane. "Let me see," says one, "rusty, crusty—yes, yes, and crusty old judge," says another.

When the court was adjourned, the landlady anxiously looked after him for some time, supposing him to be some poor man, summoned up to court as a witness, or some culprit, or some vagabond, who might give her further trouble, and expressed to her servants a desire that they would see that he did not disturb the gentlemen and the judges that might put up there.

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When the court was adjourned, the day being stormy and cold, the judges and lawyers poured into the sheriff's tavern, where they were sure of good fires and good fare.

Judge Crane went to a store and purchased a valuable shawl and put it in his pocket on the inside of his coat; he then walked slowly to the tavern. While he was thus detained, the landlady entered the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats when they come; and after you get your victuals, I shall want you to go away."

The Judge drank is brandy, went into the wood-yard, and soon cut and laid by the kitchen fire, the required quantity of wood. The landlady plied a cold luncheon before him, remarking, that there it was. "And it is almost as cold as myself," said he, "but not half so wet, for there is neither tea, coffee, nor chocolate to wet it."

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pudding made of milk, rice, and eggs, and placing his left elbow on the table, and his head near the plate, began to eat according to his custom, which was very fast, although he was not a great eater.

Some of the gentlemen near the Judge, followed his example, as to partaking of the pudding before the meat. A large, deep vessel, which contained that article, was nearly emptied, when Mary approached with two additional tureens of gravy, according to the command of her mistress, and, as she set down the last near the Judge, he says to her, in an austere manner, "Girl, bring me a clean plate to eat some salad on."

The abrupt manner in which he addressed her, so disconcerted the poor girl, that she did not observe that any one excepting the Judge had partaken of the pudding, nor did she know what he meant by salad; but she observed that the large pudding pan was empty, and then hastened back with the utmost speed to her mistress, and addressed her thus:

"Oh, ma'am, that old fellow's there yet, and he is certainly crazy or drunk, for he is down at the table and has eaten more than a skip of the rice pudding already, and he told me, as if he was lord of the manor, to bring him in a clean plate to eat salad on." "Bless me, where can we get salad this time of year? And the gentlemen have not done eating, and not one has begun to eat meat yet, I dare say. Oh, I'll clear him out," said the mistress, and she started for the dining-room.

The Judge was remarkable for not giving unnecessary trouble to anybody where he put up, and generally ate whatever was set before him, without making any remarks, and seldom made use of more than one plate at a meal; but at this time he observed near him a beautiful dish of raw white cabbage, cut up and put into vinegar, which the low Dutch at Poughkeepsie call cold slaw, and which he called salad; and he wished for a separate plate to prepare some of it to his own taste.

The carving and serving of the meat were not yet finished when he expected a clean plate, and when the landlady arrived at the door, and fixed her keen eyes sternly on the Judge, he turning his eye that way and observing her, mildly said, "Ladlady, can I have a clean plate to eat some salad on?"

"A clean plate and salad!" retorted the landlady, indignantly, "I wish you would come into the kitchen until the gentlemen have dined; I had reserved that seat for Judge Crane."

The company were struck with astonishment, and fixed their eyes alternately on the landlady and on the Judge, and sat or stood in mute suspense; when the Judge replied, "You reserved this seat for Judge Crane, did you, ladlady?" "Indeed I did," says she. "It was very kind," he then answered; "but if you will step to the door and see if he is coming, or send one of the servants to call for him, with your permission and the approbation of these gentlemen, with whom I have some business to do, I will occupy this seat till you have found the Judge."

"Find the Judge!" said she, with emphasis, "go look for him yourself, not send me nor my servants. I gave you your breakfast this morning for chopping a little wood, because you said you had no money; and I expected you would go away, and now you must come here to disturb these gentlemen at dinner."

Here the whole joke burst upon the minds of the persons present, who fell into a loud fit of laughter. After the tumult had a little subsided, the Judge mildly asked, "Did I chop wood to pay for my breakfast?" "Indeed you did," said she, "and said you had no money."

"I told you the whole truth," replied the Judge, "but I have a shawl here worth more than ten dollars, which I just now bought, and I will leave it with you in pawn, if you will only let me eat my dinner with these gentlemen." Here the gentlemen were biting their lips to keep from laughter.

"How did you buy a shawl worth more than ten dollars without money?" "I bought it on credit," says he. "And where did you find credit to that amount?" said she. "I brought it from home," said he. "That's a likely story, and something like your abuse of Judge Crane this morning," said she. "How could I abuse the Judge if he was not present?" asked he. "Why," replied she, "you called him rusty, crusty, fudge, and old codger, and said you did n't care a rye straw more for him than you did for yourself."

Here the whole company were in an uproar of laughter again. But as soon as it had subsided a little, one of the gentlemen asked the landlady how she knew that the gentleman she was addressing was not Judge Crane? "He Judge Crane? he looks more like a snipe than a crane."

Betty again repaired to her post, at the head of the table, and softly informed a gentleman of the request of her mistress.

"Certainly," said the gentleman; and Betty hastened back to assist John. The gentlemen now sat down to an excellent repast, and after a short address to the Throne of Grace delivered by Judge Crane, the company carved and served round in the usual form.

But as the Judge was of a singular turn in almost every thing, and had taken a fancy, that, if a person eats light food, and that which is more solid, at the same meal, the light food should be eaten first; he therefore filled his plate with some

pudding made of milk, rice, and eggs, and placing his left elbow on the table, and his head near the plate, began to eat according to his custom, which was very fast, although he was not a great eater.

The Judge had, by this time, unobserved, taken the shawl from his pocket, and with a subdued smile, advanced a few steps towards the landlady, saying, "It is not my province to pardon, but it is my business to judge; I therefore decree that you and I shall hereafter be friends; and I judge also that you will, without hesitation, receive this shawl as a present."

So saying, he gently laid it over her shoulders, adding, "Take it, madam, and do not attempt to return it, for it was purchased on purpose for a present for you." She hastily retired in confusion, hardly knowing what she did, but taking the shawl with her, of course bearing no malice toward the Judge.

And here were three parties who had each two good things. The landlady had a good shawl, and a good lesson to meditate upon, which was this,—be not too hasty in judging ill of a person from a rough outside; the gentlemen compelled for time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on. At length the latter conquered, and amid the flood of tears and the farewells of the rum sellers and drinkers were exasperated. At length the time for commencing the lecture came, and the house was well filled. Soon after the service commenced, the door opened, and in came one of the principal tavern keepers in the town, accompanied by a miserable, beastly intoxicated looking individual, beastly intoxicated. They marched up the aisle, and took their seats near the pulpit, direct in front of the lecturer. The speaker proceeded in his discourse, portrayed the awful consequences of intemperance, enlarged upon the iniquity of the traffic, and appealed to the audience to make every exertion to root out the monster from the land. He grew warm and animated, and pressed home the truth to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. During this time, the tavern keeper sat mute, but it could be seen by his countenance that he did not relish what was said. Not so his companion, for when the speaker said anything that was cutting or severe, he would mutter out, "It's false," "that's a lie," "there's no truth in it," and such kindred expressions, till finally he fell asleep, and gave good evidence by his snoring that he was lost to all that was passing around him.

Very soon the inkeeper arose, and said that he wished to say a few words in reply to the gentleman. He had been an inhabitant of that town for many years; had endeavored to get an honest livelihood; had minded his own business; had never wronged his neighbor that he knew of; and he could not sit still and hear such vile and wicked slanders, without endeavoring to counteract them. If such doctrines as had been propagated by the speaker should become universal, there would be an end to all society; he hoped and trusted that the good sense of his townsmen would not permit them to be led astray by the delusions of temperance people. The temperance reform was all a humbug—it was priesthood, and all signers to the pledge were hypocrites. He said he would close what he had to say by asking one question of the lecturer. Says he, "Mr. —, if the teetotal plan succeeds, what are we going to do with our apples, our rye, our oats, our rye, and our apples? Yes, Mr. Speaker, that's the question to be settled, what are we going to do with our oats, our rye, our apples, and our rye?" He became highly excited, and after repeating the question several times, with more earnestness than before, he at the top of his voice (and giving his hat, which he held in his hand, a twirl through the air, hit his sleeping companion across the face) reiterated the question for the twentieth time, "What, say I, are we going to do with our apples, our rye, our barley, and our oats?" and sat down. The old fellow who had been asleep awoke from the blow he received, and, thinking it came from the lecturer, grumbled out, "Why, fat your hogs with them, you old fool!" The audience were convulsed with laughter, and the tavern keeper flushed from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall have been mistaken."

Self made Men.—You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select it from the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal; it pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest.

It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this state or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to trace the salutary characters, until wearied in his attempt, he threw down the pen, and exclaimed, "Drunk by G—!" made the best of his way out of the house—two days after he was not a little surprised by receiving a letter from the lady and a check for £100, and the promise of his family and friends' patronage. If he would observe the strictest secrecy on that stream towards improving its navigation. Not even have they furnished us with any satisfactory survey of it! Owing to this total neglect of their obligations, we have no information that is as accurate as it ought to be. Such information is particularly desirable as to certain parts of the river. But we are not without some general knowledge of important facts on this subject. Any way we know this—that from Waynesborough to Newbern, boat navigation is practicable on Neuse river half the year, particularly in the winter season. The opinion is general among intelligent men of that section of the state, that by judicious means a navigation for small steam boats is attainable over

the republic, the path of right will be the path of duty.

I do not affirm that it is certain there will be any great results attained by directing attention to Neuse river. It is, however, worthy of investigation. That river is capable of being made a useful channel of trade. It will cost very little to demonstrate that it is or is not worthy of the attempt. One thing is certain, that there is not a stream of like size and importance in any old state of the Union, which is not teeming with trade and covered with steam boats during the season for carrying to market the products of their farms and work shops.

There is one other consideration connected with this topic that addresses itself mainly to the justice of North Carolina. Since the Constitution was formed in 1776, even when the log-rolling system prevailed to a injurious extent, the patronage of the state never reached Neuse river. True a small subscription was made in the Neuse river navigation company, but that concern, somehow, fell into the hands of Mr. De Lucy, and the subscription was not paid, (wisely enough I admit.)

A fifth section and a large extent of country is here watered by a noble stream that is susceptible of improvement, and it may be done (I have no doubt) at a comparatively small expense, and still herefore nothing has been done. No wonder that public spirit languishes and enterprise is dead among a large portion of that people! No demand is made for millions—no splendid project is proposed to tempt ambition's pursuit of it; but a respectable portion of real North Carolina farmers are in a condition where no easy access to market is afforded, and where it is not difficult to provide the means of transportation down the river to Newbern or up the river to Waynesborough, and it would seem to be just, politic, and necessary to examine whether they shall be aided. They have not solicited it—they have not petitioned for it—but as it is the general interest to bring this important section into our state system at an early day, so the duty of every citizen corresponds with his right to urge it upon the Assembly. Let there be an investigation, and if that investigation shows that the work is practicable by a reasonable expenditure, it is clear that it ought to be undertaken by the state. Let us have no more surrenders by North Carolina of her rivers to private corporations; no more transfers of the great natural highways of trade to associated companies of individuals.

These suggestions are thrown out with unfeigned diligence. The means of attaining particular intelligence are not accessible, but from that general knowledge which can be got, the subjects appear worthy of peculiar notice. It will no doubt receive at the hands of those who represent that section, and their better acquaintance with facts will confirm the truth of these impressions, or correct the error that this essay might otherwise be the means of disseminating.

In conclusion, allow me to invite an inspection of the map of North Carolina. Trace on it the line of the Wilmington road to Roanoke—mark down the line of the Raleigh and Gaston road—then mark down the rail way from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—then follow the track of a turnpike from Waynesborough to Raleigh and thence on to Salisbury, and pursue the river Neuse to Newbern, and see if there be any other practicable system by which so much can be done with the same means—whether in fact there is any other plan that is superior to this one for improving North Carolina. By extending this system hereafter by cross roads (turnpike) from the main turnpike to the Fayetteville rail way, and proceeding further and further west, the work may be carried on surely, economically, and without burthening the people. And let the friends of internal improvement constantly bear in mind, that public opinion will not uphold splendid schemes, and an extravagant outlay upon public credit—but it will approve a cautious and systematic plan of internal improvement. It will not and it ought not to endure the introduction into our councils of "log rolling" appropriations for separate and scattered works, nor the application of state money to construct works for the aggrandizement of other states. MENTOR.

P.S.—This is my concluding essay for the present. I say for the present, hoping that the Assembly of 1828 may do something for me to defend. I will persevere in the task of keeping the minds of our people to *state affairs*. If nothing or worse than nothing is done, your readers will find me hereafter as ready to censure as they have seen me heretofore diligent in defending. There are other topics connected with our state policy on which I wished to throw out some suggestions, but the Assembly will be in session before this essay can be published in its turn (as I send three of them together) and I must not incur the censure of interfering with their deliberations. Only one, therefore will I now refer to: The rail road charters were granted before the state became a proprietor of stock in any of them, and the companies are in every case permitted to borrow money. Is it prudent or proper to suffer any company to exercise such a power after the state has become a partner? It seems to me a dangerous privilege unless it can be limited by very narrow boundaries.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.

MENTOR.

From the *Augusta Chronicle*.

#### NATIONAL BANK AND THE OLD REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We have before us a volume of the *National Register*, published at Washington City in 1816, by Joel K. Mead, a republican, which contains a complete list of the names of the members of Congress that year, designating the political character of each member; by which it appears that there were in the Senate 23 Republicans and 11 Federalists, and in the House of Representatives 117 Republicans and 65 Federalists. It would seem to our humble capacity, that if the Bank charter had been a federal measure, there were certainly republicans enough in both Houses, backed as they were by a republican President, to have defeated it. Let that pass. The bill originated in the House, and we shall therefore give the vote upon its passage there first, giving the vote by states, to show from what quarter of the Union each member hailed; the Republicans in Roman letters and

the Federalists in Italics. On the final passage of the bill, the Yeas were 80 and the Nays 71—31 members absent.

The yeas were as follows:

From New Hampshire—Mr. Atherton; 1 Federalist.

Vermont—Mr. Jewett; 1 Fed.

Massachusetts—Messrs. Bradbury, Nelson, Brown, Hulbert, Wheaton, Conner, and Parvis; 5 Feds. 2 Republicans.

Rhode Island—Mr. Mason; 1 Fed.

Connecticut—Messrs. Champion and Moseley; 2 Feds.

New York—Messrs. Adgate, Beets, Comstock, Crochon, Irving, Willoughby, Taylor, Throop, Townsend, Wenvor, Watkins, Yates, Grosvenor; 12 Reps. 1 Fed.

New Jersey—Messrs. Condit, Southard and Ward; 3 Reps.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Griffin, Ingman, Maclay, Piper, Ross, T. Wilson, W. Wilson; 7 Reps.

Maryland—Messrs. Barr, Pinckney, Wright, Smith; 1 Fed. 3 Reps.

Virginia—Messrs. Gholson, Hawes, Hungerford, Jackson, Kerr, McCoy, Smith, Tucker; 8 Reps.

North Carolina—Messrs. Clark, Edwards, Forney, King, Love, Murfree, Pickens, Williams and Yancey; 9 Reps.

South Carolina—JOHN C. CALHOUN, John J. Campbell, Benj. Huger, WILLIAM LOWNDES, Henry Middleton, Thos. Moore, John Taylor, and William Woodward; 8 Reps.

Georgia—Alfred Cuthbert, John Forsyth, Wilson Lumpkin, Thomas Telfair, and Richard H. Wilde; 5 Reps.

Kentucky—Messrs. Clark, McKee, Sharpe, and Taul; 4 Reps.

Tennessee—Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, and Thomas; 3 Reps.

Ohio—Messrs. Alexander, Crennenon, and Creighton; 3 Reps.

Louisiana—Mr. Robinson; 1 Rep.

Thus it will be seen that of those who voted in favor of the Bank, 68 were Republicans and but 12 Federalists! A very federal measure truly!!!

Having shown who supported the bank and what were their political characters, we now proceed to show who were its opponents. The nays were as follows:

From New Hampshire—Messrs. Cilley, Hale, Rose, Daniel Webster and Wilcox; 5 Federalists.

Vermont—Messrs. Langdon, Lyon, Marsh, and Noyes; 4 Feds.

Massachusetts—Messrs. Pickering, Read, Ruggles, Stearns, Strong, Taggart, and Ward; 7 Feds.

Rhode Island—Mr. Ross; 1 Fed.

Connecticut—Messrs. Davenport, Law, Pitkin, Sturges, and Talmadge; 5 Feds.

New York—Messrs. Birdsall, Cady, Gold, Kent, Lovett, Root, Savage, and Ward; 4 Reps. and 4 Feds.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Burnside, Crawford, Darlington, Halm, Hopkinson, Lyle, Minor, John Sergeant, Smith, Wallace and Whitesides; 7 Reps. and 4 Feds.

Delaware—Messrs. Clayton and Cooper; 2 Feds.

Maryland—Messrs. Goldsborough, Hanson, and Herbert; 3 Feds.

New Jersey—Messrs. Baker and Bennett; 2 Reps.

Virginia—Messrs. Barbour, Bassett, Breckinridge, Clopton, Burwell, Goodwin, Johnson, Lewis, Newton, Randolph, and Shelly; 7 Reps. and 4 Feds.

North Carolina—Messrs. Culpepper, Stanford, and Gaston; 3 Feds.

South Carolina—W. Maryant; 1 Rep.

Georgia—Bolling Hall; 1 Rep.

Kentucky—Messrs. Desha, Hardin, McLean, and Ormsby; 4 Reps.

Ohio—Messrs. Caldwell, and McLean; 2 Reps.

Tennessee—Mr. Blount; 1 rep.

Thus it will be seen that against the bill were 42 Federalists, and 29 Republicans.

Thus too it will be seen that the United States Bank, the "Monster," was established by the Republican party, in opposition to the Federal party, and that either republican Georgia, or republican Virginia, or that most consistent, unvarying, unchangeable and republican State of South Carolina, could have defeated that "unconstitutional, inexpedient and highly dangerous" institution by merely voting against it!!!

We proceed to show the acting of the Senate upon the same question, distinguishing the Federalists by giving their names in Italics. The yeas were 22, and nays 12, on the final passage of the bill.

Yea—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fordin, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Mason of Va., Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams; 18 Republicans, and 4 Federalists.

Nay—Messrs. Dana, Gilard, Goldsborough, Gore, Rufus King, Macon, Mason of N. H., Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Wells, Wilson; 6 Federalists, and 6 Republicans.

From the *Fayetteville Observer*.

#### NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

We received a few days ago a flaming extra from the office of the Raleigh Standard, in which an attempt is made to prove a union of the Whigs and Abolitionists in New York, founded upon a publication since denounced as a forgery by Lewis Tappan, the great leader of the Abolitionists. This miserable guill trap of the Standard will catch no flies; for it is evident that all the candidates of both the parties in the late election are opposed to slavery. They so distinctly avowed themselves; before the election. So that if the Whigs of New York are liable to the charge of uniting with the Abolitionists, the Loco Foco, (as they call themselves) of that state are in the same predicament.

It appears from the northern Whig papers, that Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, went farther than the others in his anti-slavery views. And what was the consequence? Why, in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in any country, he was beaten in the city of New York, though all the other Whigs were elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500. We call upon the Standard to state this fact, so highly honorable to the Whigs of New York; that after they discovered that a candidate, selected without the slightest reference to that question, was in favor of abolition, 1500 of them dropped him from their ticket, though they knew that on their success in that election depended the prosperity of the whole Union.

Can the Standard show any such noble conduct on the part of its friends in any of the Northern States? No. Has the Standard yet informed its readers that Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, before his election, uttered the most diabolical and incendiary denunciations against the whole system of slavery, as well as against the slave States, and slave holders? No. We call upon the Standard, in common fairness, to publish the extract from Mr. Duncan's letter, and then to reconcile its rejoicings at his re-election, with its present attempt to identify the Whigs with the Abolitionists.

For our own part, we hope and believe that Mr. Bradish has been defeated. Can the Standard say it would have rejoiced at the defeat of Mr. Duncan?

Let not the people of the South be humbugged on this subject. We believe that, with the exception of the large cities, and the more intelligent people of other portions, almost the entire population of the non-slaveholding states is opposed to Slavery, and only need a little excitement to become Abolitionists. We think it the policy of all parties to avoid excitement on the subject, from which nothing but evil can arise. The South has, by its violence, had more to do with the conversion of mere anti-slavery men into fanatical Abolitionists, than all other causes combined.

All our readers have heard of the celebrated speech of Mr. Duncan, the champion of the Administration party in the House of Representatives, and how extensively it was circulated throughout the country. Mr. Duncan has been re-elected in Ohio, and his re-election has been announced with great joy by the Van Buren papers. That our readers may see with what justice these papers accuse the Whigs of courting the support of the Abolitionists, we give the following extract from a letter written by this Mr. Duncan, on the eve of the late election in Ohio, and circulated among the Abolitionists of his district.

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education—the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with the principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth. Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies, than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and political institutions of our country. It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present position as in its present operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murders and death."

*Election Anecdote.*—In the olden time when party nominations were not in vogue, candidates for office came forward and offered themselves independently—went to the hustings ready to make known their views, and answer all questions which their constituency might put to them. Scenes of unusual merriment used to take place, and instead of curses loud and deep, we would hear nought but the merry hum and good humored laugh. The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger says, we remember an anecdote which at the time, was a source of infinite amusement to a large meeting. The Penitentiary system has been an object of dislike to a portion of our population, and consequently every candidate was certain of having a question propounded to him having reference to it. On a certain occasion, Mr. —, who was very desirous of obtaining the support of both those for and against the penitentiary, was making an address to his fellow citizens; he was just about concluding, when one of the "sovereigns" in the crowd sang out, "What do you think of the Penitentiary?" Some what disconcerted, being in hopes that the question would have passed from him, he rose and replied—"Fellow citizens, you want to know what I think of the Penitentiary? Why, fellow citizens, I think—I think—I think it is—it is a den of thieves." He sat down, and the answer, the truth of which no one could deny, was received with a peal of merriment, which assured the respondent of the good opinion of the meeting. *Prov. Cour.*

*Bloodshed at Last.*—We understand that a party of four regulars were conducting twelve Indians from North Carolina, when about dark on Friday last, the Indians made a concerted attack upon their guard—killed and scalped two of the regulars, and wounded a third dangerously, and then made their escape. Gen. Scott has turned the regulars, not yet left for the West, upon these mountain Indians, supposed to be several hundred in number, and has also called for a company of volunteers for the same service. A part of this force has already marched to the mountains, and the remainder will set off as soon as possible. Gen. Scott has determined on a summary course with these straggling refugees. We think, however, it will be difficult to find them.

The motion was overruled by the Court, upon the ground that the accused having been tried for his life, and the others in his anti-slavery views. And what was the consequence? Why, in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in any country, he was beaten in the city of New York, though all the other Whigs were elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500. We call upon the Standard to state this fact, so highly honorable to the Whigs of New York; that after they discovered that a candidate, selected without the slightest reference to that question, was in favor of abolition, 1500 of them dropped him from their ticket, though they knew that on their success in that election depended the prosperity of the whole Union.

At a late fire in Cincinnati, Mrs. McComas, a widow lady, lost her dwelling and all its contents; and one of her children, an interesting son of eight years of age, perished in the flames. A late number of the Cincinnati Whig informs us that the citizens have raised, in money and goods, upwards of \$1200, and purchased and stocked a snug little house, which has been presented to the sufferer.

*Yours in haste,*  
GEO. WOODWARD,  
Aid to General Parks.

The St. Louis Republican of the 1st instant, after publishing the foregoing accounts, adds—"We have conversed with a gentleman who says that he had held a conversation, in person, with Jo Smith, a few days ago, and that Smith stated that his people were prepared to die in the defense of what they thought to be their rights; that although the Governor might raise and send against them the power of the State, yet he, and all the men he could bring, would not drive them from their present homes."

*CANADIAN AFFAIRS.*

*Battle at Odlestown.*—It being known that an attack was to be made on that place on Tuesday night, the militia were ordered under arms; and having received information that a party of the rebels were approaching, they went out under cover of a dark night and fell in with them a short distance from the town—a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of eight of the insurgents, and the capture of a piece of artillery and two hundred stand of arms. It was not the intention, we are informed, of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture.

A sloop laden with munitions of war—among which was a large number of muskets—was seized on Lake Champlain, by Mr. Crooks, one of the officers of the customs.

It was the prevailing opinion at Montreal that tranquility would soon be restored. The administrator was making use of every means at his disposal to check the spirit of insurrection that had manifested itself.

The object of the rebels appeared to be to make hostages, for which purpose they were making prisoners of women and children—preferring in all cases the ladies of respectable families.

It is the determination of Sir John Colborne to destroy every town in which the rebels may take shelter, or in which it may appear they are gathered in any considerable number.

Eleven persons were brought into Montreal on Monday afternoon. Strong picket guards were posted around Montreal.

The most gallant achievement that yesterday's news furnish remains to be told. While the Indians of Chauhawaga were at public worship on the morning of November the 4th, an alarm was given that a party of rebels had surrounded the church, upon which they immediately turned out, and the Chief setting an example, which was promptly followed by all, raised the war whoop, and seized the rebel next him and wrested from him his musket. The others being panic struck, were made prisoners, to the number of 64, and were brought into town yesterday afternoon, in charge of a party of the Lachine Cavalry—After their commitment to gaol they made some important disclosures of the plans of their leaders.

*Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.*

New York, November 15.

The Great Western came upon us this morning, about 10 o'clock, in the thick fog, unnoticed till she was near the wharves. She brings us dates to the 27th ult. Mr. Swarwout is not a passenger in her.

Earl Spencer is talked of as Earl Durham's successor. The French are strengthening their fleet off Mexico. Starvation is destroying large districts in the East Indies. The Liverpool steamship sailed on the 20th ult., with 51 passengers, among whom was John Van Buren. We feel some anxiety about her, as she was due here November 5. Things look equally between Russia and England. The British Ambassador to the Persian Court boasts that he has his way there now in spite of the Russians. Letters from Posen state that Russia was concentrating immense military forces in the interior, which could not be intended for Circassia.

Spain is yet the scene of all kinds of disorder. The King of France, it is stated, is alarmed, on account of the question of electoral reform among the National Guards. The Austrian government has offered to withdraw its troops from the Papal dominions, if the French will evacuate Ancona. Young Bonaparte was on his way to England. He had passed Coblenz.

The Canada war is about over, as despatches to the British Consul state to day. The insurgents have been routed in Acadie. The hostages taken by them have been released, and Mr. Ellice and his family have arrived at Montreal.

The New York Delegation in Congress, is now ascertained, the fog having cleared away, will stand 21 Whigs, and 19 Van Buren men, all of whom, however, cannot be depended upon for the sub-Treasury. The Van Buren party will have three majority in the Senate, the Whigs having elected five Senators, and the Van Buren men three. The House will stand 82 Whigs



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 22.

We are authorized to announce Gen. THOMAS W. GRAVES, of Caswell, as a candidate for the office of Major General of the third division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. Cotton, resigned. The Militia Officers attached to the 6th and 18th Brigades, to whom the election is committed, will please notice the above.

### Editorial Convention.

**Editorial matters.**—We continue, to day, our extracts from the journals of this State, respecting uniformity of charges. It will be seen that a majority "have done those things which they ought not to have done;" but their determination to "sin no more" is gratifying, and promises future consistency. All seem to be impressed with the necessity of another Convention, and there is nothing easier than to call one. Our good friend of the Recorder has but to say the word, and we think we can touch for a general attendance of the members.

### Newbern Spectator.

[The sense of the Editorial corps has been very generally expressed in favor of another Convention; but it does not appear so clear that it will be generally attended. As, however, we have no direct means of dissipating this doubt, we propose that the Convention be held in the city of Raleigh on the second Wednesday in December next, and hope we shall have the pleasure of meeting them on that day many of our brethren.

Editor. REC.

### Internal Improvement Convention.

It has been suggested that a meeting of the citizens of Orange county be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the second Monday in December. It is expected that the Convention will be well attended; and from the high standing of some of the delegates, it is probable that the recommendations of the Convention will have an important bearing upon the system of Internal Improvement which the Legislature shall adopt. If so, are not the peculiar interests of Orange county of too much importance to go unrepresented?

**The Legislature** of this state assembled in the city of Raleigh on Monday last. In another column will be found the proceedings of the two first days, which we have copied from the Star. It will be seen that Col. Joyner has been elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Graham Speaker of the House of Commons, by strictly party votes—our own members, Messrs. Stockard, Sims and Trolinger voting against Mr. Graham. It is clear, therefore, that the Whigs have a majority in both Houses.

Those citizens of Orange county who are anxious to know what is going on in the world, and particularly what their public servants are doing at Raleigh and Washington City—(for our Legislature is now in session, and Congress will be in less than two weeks)—and who do not now take any newspaper, will find it convenient, and we hope agreeable, to call at our office during the ensuing Court week, and subscribe for the Recorder for six months, or longer if they think proper; as we intend to give a complete summary of the proceedings both in our Legislature and in Congress. It may be also proper to suggest, that after the first day of January next, the western, and northern and southern mails, will pass through this place daily; in consequence of which we shall possess facilities in procuring news equal to any other paper in the state, and shall endeavor always to enliven our columns with the latest intelligence.

It has been remarked as a circumstance not altogether unworthy of notice in a county containing a population of near 30,000 souls, that the jail of Orange, on the 10th instant, was without a tenant. A wag at our shoulder, however, who is sometimes inclined to look on the dark side of things, cautions us not to be too boastful in this matter; if there are none in jail, it is not, he thinks, because there are none who deserve to be there.

**Mr. Bynum's Speech.**—The Milton Spectator of last week, contains what purports to be the speech of Mr. Bynum, delivered at the Yanceyville dinner on the 23rd of September last. The speech occupied more than three hours in the delivery; but it is compressed into some eleven columns of the Spectator. Many

of the most objectionable passages are left out, and others greatly modified and softened; yet enough remains, we think, to satisfy our friend of the Standard that we did not very "grossly misrepresent" the character of the speech. As in duty bound, Mr. Bynum goes against banks, and all chartered institutions; and represents "bank-craft" and "priest-craft" as twin brothers, leagued to destroy the liberties of the country. In this, however, he follows only the general lead of his party; but he stops not here. Our colleges are represented as "nurseries of aristocracies;" our merchants, as dupes of knaves abroad, and deceivers of people at home; and our towns and villages and cities, as filled with "dandies and cockneys, bank serfs and pensioners;" in a word, all classes who do not labor with their hands, are represented as the devours of the substance of the "hard-working yeomanry and mechanics of the country." Altogether it is a speech worthy of a true disciple of the Fanny Wright school.

**Wilful Misrepresentations.**—The editor of the Hillsborough Recorder has two statements in his paper of the 8th instant, which if noticed by us at all, we are obliged to consider as wilful misrepresentations. In the first place, he knows that the remarks concerning the Boston Courier were extracted from another paper; he knew this from the position in which the paragraph was placed, though the credit was accidentally omitted.

The matter which follows, "In a late number of the Standard we find, &c." the editor knows never appeared in the Standard as concerning our sentiments or those of our correspondents; but are the opinions of his party, fairly quoted by us.

We think the Recorder must console himself with the reflection that no one of his readers will believe what he has stated, any more than himself. The editor of the Recorder is sure 'tis from home; we cannot think he has so far forgotten himself as to pen the scandalous article which appears under the head of "all the honest."

The editor of the Recorder is at home, and respects himself too much to make any "wilful misrepresentations" himself, or to copy them from other papers, knowing them to be such. The drift and design of our article, which has called forth the above remarks from the Standard, were as plain as the English language could make them, and we are sure that not one of our subscribers possesses so much obtusity of intellect as not to be able to perceive them. We cannot, therefore, force ourselves to believe, that so acute an observer as the editor of the Standard has so grossly misconceived what we intended to say; but consider him as having put forth this blustering verbiage as a shield to cover an inglorious retreat. The editor knows that the quotations at the close of our article were given only as samples to illustrate the fairness with which quotations had been made from the Boston Courier and other Whig papers, and from the speeches of Whig statesmen—perversions of which appear daily in certain prints in the country, and of which the Standard itself contains not a few. No one has been deceived by what we said, and the Standard must have forgot what was due to truth when he denominated ours a "scandalous article." We think he should have spared himself the chagrin which his ungenerous remarks must occasion after more mature reflection.

But the Standard says that we knew that the article concerning the Boston Courier was not original in his paper.

We did not say that it was; but we found it there, and we knew that it was placed there with an intention to increase existing prejudices against the Whigs. We knew also that it contained a falsehood, which we felt it a duty to correct. We did correct it; and here is the front of our offending.

But admit that the article was not original in the Standard; is the propagation of it any the more justifiable? If I propagate scandal concerning my neighbor, am I to escape censure because I did not originate the falsehood? If the Standard did not know that the article contained a falsehood when he published it, he has since rectified the error by informing his readers that it was not the editor of the Boston Courier, but THEODORE SEDGWICK, the Van Buren candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, who was "willing to live and die in the faith of that honored and much abused (Hartford) Convention?" We think the Standard not long since said, somewhat boastfully, that "he never promulgates what he believes to be untrue, nor fails to correct an error." How does this agree with his conduct on the present occasion?

The course which the Standard has thought proper to pursue in relation to our article, is characterized throughout with a want of candor little less marked than that which has been pursued in relation to the article in the Courier. He knows our article was not intended to deceive, nor did it deceive any one; nor would the Standard have so represented it, if he could have found any other mode

of crawling out of the dilemma in which he was placed, short of exposing the im-position which he had been instrumental in propagating.

### STATE ELECTIONS.

New York. The election in this state has terminated in the choice of 21 Whig representatives in Congress, and 19 Loco Foco. From statements in the papers, it appears that six or eight Whig candidates lost their election in consequence of the opposition of the Abolitionists.

William H. Seward, Whig, has been elected Governor by a majority of more than 10,000 votes over his Van Buren competitor William L. Marcy.

In the state Senate, the Van Buren party will have three majority. Eight new Senators were elected, five of which were Whigs, and three Van Buren.

In the House of Representatives, the Whigs have 82 members, and the Van-

Isle of Massachusetts. In this state ten Whig members of Congress have been elected, and one Van Buren. The Whig Governor has been elected by a majority of ten or twelve thousand. The state Senate and the House, it is thought, will have 100 Whig majority.

Delaware. In this state, Mr. Robinson, the Van Buren candidate for Congress, has been elected. The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

Rhode Island. Nathan F. Dixon has been chosen by the Legislature of Rhode Island, as Senator in Congress from that state.

Iowa. Mr. Chapman, Whig, has been elected delegate to Congress from the territory of Iowa.

We regret to learn, from the last Knoxville Register, that the Hon. Hugh L. White has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. The cause is attributed to the present severe indisposition of Mrs. White, and to his own feeble health in consequence of an attack of the late prevailing epidemic.

**Beasties of the Sub-Treasury.**—Mr. Swartwout, late Collector of the customs in New York, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of 1,200,000 dollars; and his securities entirely ruined. Mr. Swartwout is now in Europe.

Dr. James G. Dickson resides seventy miles from this place. On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. he left home with a load of cotton in the railroad cars—reached town by 8 o'clock the same evening, and by 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, he had weighed, sold, and pocketed the cash for his cotton.

The usual time before the construction of the railroad, would have occupied a week.

Wilmington Ad.

Among the passengers in the Toronto, which arrived from London a day or two ago, was Christopher Hughes, esq., our Charged Affairs at the Court of Sweden, who, we understand, has obtained permission to make a short visit home. He is the bearer of despatches from our legation in London, with which he proceeded at once to Washington.

N. York Express.

Several mad dogs have recently been killed in and near the town of Washington in this state; in consequence of which the commissioners passed an ordinance, directing their town sergeant to kill all dogs running at large without being effectually muzzled.

Good News from Florida.—A slip from the Savannah Georgian, of November 8th, gives some very late and highly gratifying intelligence, which has been received from gentleman at Tampa Bay, whose authority is represented to be one of the highest value. He says:

"A number of Tallahasseeans and Seminoles proper are here; from 170 to 200, in families. Among them is Euchethion ko-Emalitha, the prime minister of the Tallahasseeans, and the family of Echo Emalitha, king of that band. Several minor chiefs are here, and a principal sub-chief of the Mickasukies, named Coosa-Tustenuggee, was recently in, and gave a very reasonable and favorable talk.

He has since sent a runner, to say that by the full of this moon he will be in, with a number of his people, not to go out again. Sam Jones is very sick, and perhaps by this time dead, and with his people, on his way to this place, (Tampa.) He sent a runner to Coosa, (Alligators' step son,) to say that he would make a large fire down the bay when Coosa must go out and meet him, and then escort him in here. Should Jones come in, or die, the long agony is over.

The above is highly gratifying to General Taylor, and confirms all his favorable anticipations of the early settlement of this war. He has succeeded in shipping every one of the Apalachicola Indians, (about 280—say 90 warriors;) and this is a most important point gained.

It will have a very strong influence on the main point. Gen. Taylor's grand task, according to all his arrangements, is to take place at Tampa Bay, on the 6th November.

On motion, Chas. Manly, Esq. was

### Legislature of N. Carolina.

#### SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 19th, 1838.

At the hour of 3 o'clock, a quorum appeared, the Senate was called to order and the credentials of the members having been examined, the prescribed oaths were administered by Thos. Cobbs, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake. After which Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office, Louis D. Wilson, Esq., the Senator from Edgescombe. No other nomination being made, the Senate proceeded to vote, *viva voce* as follows:

For WILSON, Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houlder, Edwards, Exum, Williams of Person, M'Darmid, Bunting, Hill, Foy of Onslow, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Rabun, Fox—20.

For Joyner, Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, J. O'K Williams, Biddle, Albright, Taylor, Dockery, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Riblein, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson, Carson—23.

Mr. Joyner having a majority of the votes was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Morehead and Spruill, from whence he made his acknowledgement to the Senate in the following pertinent address:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I am deeply sensible of your kind partiality in having elected me to preside over your deliberations, and I tender to you my very sincere thanks for this distinguished manifestation of your confidence.

After some conversation, on motion of Mr. Morehead, the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker, with precisely the same result.

The House, it is thought, will have 100

Whig majority.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A quorum appearing, the House was called to order, the members produced their credentials, and were qualified—the usual oaths being administered by Johnston Busbee, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake.

The House then, on motion, proceeded

to election of Speaker. Mr. Bedford

nominated M. Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln,

and Mr. Rayner, nominated Wm. A.

Graham, Esq. of Orange, for the ap-

pointment. The vote stood as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Graham are Messrs. Dunlap, Winston, W. A. Blount, M'Williams, Bond, Hill, Patton, Britton, Irwin, Carson, E. P. Miller, Bell, Guthrie, Clegg, Waddell, Paine, Smith, Hyman, Wadsworth, Beall, Brumwell, Gilliam, Robards, Jas. Williams, Lindsey, D. Thomas, Kensa, K. Rayner, Farrow, J. P. Caldwell, Young, McLaughlin, Ellington, Huggins, Syler, Harris, Pemberton, Wilson, Foreman, Gorham, Rush, Lane, McLain, G. Thomas, Crawford, H. C. Jones, Clement, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Underwood, Matthews, Covington, Puryear, Boyden, Oglesby, M'Clense, Guyther, Petty, Pendleton, Blisick, and Dusk.—61.

Those who voted for Mr. Hoke are

Messrs. Nye, I. R. Rayner, Barksdale,

Boyer, Gwynn, Walker, Hollingsworth,

Raid, Perkins, Jarman, Sullivan, Bryan,

Baker, Howerton, W. P. Williams, Sial-

lin, Hester, Daniel, Wilcox, Tomlin-

son, Davis, Kilian, Holland, Monday,

G. W. Caldwell, Orr, Taylor, J. T. Miller,

Larkins, Pollock, Trolinger, Stockard,

Sims, R. Jones, Chambers, Brodgen, S.

A. Williams, Eaton, Mangum, Massey,

Rand, Stafford, Sloan, Bedford, Bras-

well, Caldwell, J. Blount, Tutton, and

Barnes.—49.

Mr. Graham having received a major-

ity of the votes, was declared duly elect-

ed, and was accordingly conducted to the

chair by Messrs. Rayner and Bedford,

from whence he made his acknowledgement to the House in the following neat

and appropriate address:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I tender you my thanks for this mark

of distinction. Without experience in

the duties of the chair, I must needs be-

spoke in advance the generous indul-

gence of the House. It, however, by a

diligent, faithful and impartial admin-

istration of those rules and forms of pro-

ceeding which you shall adopt for your

government, any requital can be made

for your kindness, no efforts on my part

shall be spared. What those rules of

proceeding shall be, is yet to be ascer-

tained by your sanction—and to that sub-

ject I invite your attention. But all who

are conversant with deliberative assem-

blies will readily admit, that written rules,

and the best intended exertions of a pre-

siding officer are of but little avail, for the

pres



#### FILIAL DUTY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

*Grieve not thy father as long as he liveth* — Son of Simeon.

Thy father! Why, with locks of now  
Are thus his sacred temples clad?  
Why droops he o'er his staff so low,  
With trembling hands and visage sad?  
Care hath his brow with wrinkles scar'd,  
His clustering ringlets shred away,  
And time with tyrant sceptre mar'd  
The glory of his manhood's away.

How oft that palsied hand hath led  
Thine infant footsteps, weak with fear;  
How gently bow'd that reverend head  
Thy childhood's broken tale to hear!  
And when those wayward feet have stray'd  
Midst youthful follies rashly free,  
Those lips invoked at midnight's shade  
The pardon of thy God for thee.

If from his speech should dotage, flow,  
Or eye or ear be dull or dead,  
Then, to his second childhood show  
That love that smooth'd thy cradle bed.  
Grieve not thy sire! for his love  
Unblest or unrequited be,  
He, whom thou call'st thy Sire above,  
Will bend a judge's frown on thee.

Signed for the Hillsborough Recorder.

#### LETTER I.

*The duty of all men to become rich.*

MR. EDITOR:—Riches are blessings, which may promote our present and eternal welfare. And, therefore, men ought to procure them, and may lawfully enjoy them.

There are many who speak of riches, and their use, in a way injurious to the truth. Indeed, very few are able to enforce their doctrine by their practice, who speak of riches as of that which is not really valuable. For all who live, need the things of this life, which cannot be obtained without property, or its equivalent.

The desire to possess more property than is sufficient for our maintenance, is almost universal. It may be said to be a law of our nature. And it is so for every wise and benevolent purposes. From this common desire may it not be presumed that it is a duty to be rich? One thing is certain; no man can be obedient to God's will as revealed in the Bible, without, as a general result, becoming wealthy.

1. *It is the duty of all men to be diligent.* The command, "Six days shalt thou labor," is as positive, as "On the seventh day thou shalt do no work." Neither is optional. Both are imperative. *We must work, we must rest.* Paul says, "If any would not work, neither should he eat." 2 Thess. iii. 10. "If any provide not for his own, and especially for his own house, (or kindred,) he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." 1 Tim. v. 8.

2. *Slothfulness is condemned.* "Be not slothful in business." Rom. xii. 11. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise; which have no guide, nor overseer, or ruler, provide her meat in summer, and gather her food in harvest." Prov. xx. 13.

3. *Idleness is a great sin.* "Behold this was the iniquity of thy sister, pride, fullness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her." Ezek. xvi. 49. It was wrong, iniquitous, to be idle, though rich, full of bread.

4. *Wastefulness is a sin.* The prodigal wasted his estate. This was a part of his sin against heaven. Luke xv. 13. "He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster." Prov. xviii. 9. Of the wicked it is said "Wasting and destruction are in their paths." Isa. lix. 7.

5. *Prudence is a duty.* "He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it; and he that hateth suretyship is sure." Prov. xi. 13.

Now if men attend to these duties, and they cannot neglect them without sin, they will, as the general result, become rich. God has said so. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a shick hand; but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." Prov. x. 4. "The hand of the diligent beareth rule, but the slothful shall be under tribute." Prov. xii. 24. "The soul of the diligent shall be made fat." Prov. xiii. 4.

6. *God has promised riches as rewards.* "Blessed is the man that fears the Lord, that greatly delighteth in his commands;—riches and wealth shall be in his house." Ps. cxli. 12. "Abraham was made very rich in cattle, and silver, and gold." Gen. xii. 2. "Jacob was very rich." God gave wealth to Solomon as a reward. 2 Chron. i. 12. He also blessed Job after his severe afflictions with astonishing wealth. Job xlii. 12.

Would God have given these rules, and required obedience to them; would he have made these promises and fulfilled them, so that it is almost impossible for men to do their duty without being rich, if it was a sin to be so? If, then, it is not wrong to desire, to acquire, nor to enjoy them. It is not affirmed that this desire may not be carried to a sinful length. It often is. But in itself, it is certainly a duty. Nor is it said that providential circumstances may not make men poor; or that all poor men are disobedient to God. But, in the general, poverty is a sin; and it always is so when it proceeds from idleness, wastefulness, want of discretion, and of prudence in the management of our affairs.

Before proceeding with this subject, it is desirable to notice, and remove some erroneous views, which are entertained by some excellent men on the duty of alms giving; and on the enjoyment of the things of this life. This will be the subject of the next letter. G.

#### Persevere against discouragements.

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Roade, Trustees,

Arthur Buchanan.

Plaintiff, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said

Court, at Office, the third Monday in Septem-

ber, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 00 42-6w

#### List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

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Anderson Armstrong K  
Robert Berry Andrew Kirkland  
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Mary Ballard L  
Thomas Burton Rev. H. G. Leigh  
Benjamin Browning M  
Thomas Browning Frederick Moize  
C Elizabeth M'Kellar  
Mrs. Isabella Craig John R. Minns  
James Campbell Andrew C. Murdoch  
Vim. Crabtree, sen. Messrs. Rob. M'Clough  
Abraham H. Crabtree, Henderson Jackson, & Barnabas Lashly Jr  
Thomas Cate of John N  
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William Clarke Mark Pickett  
Mary Collins William Poakrum  
Elijah Couch Lorenzo & Robt. Pender  
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John Z. Davis R  
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John De Grafford E Maj. John Ray  
Thomas De Grafford F William Roberts  
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John Forster Joseph M. Russell  
Alexander Forrest S  
G State of North Carolina  
P. Gooch Wm. Smith John Scarlett, or some  
Robert G. Green H  
John Hussey T  
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John W. Horner Abel Thompson  
John H. Holcomb Henry Trice  
James Houston N. E. Thomas  
John H. Hodder Harriet Terance  
I Alfred M. Duff Thompson  
Bishop Ives Rebecca Taylor  
Edwin B. Ives Bartlet Thomas  
J W  
Rev. Wm. S. Johnson 2 William H. Woods 3  
Robert J. Jones Henderson Woods  
Thomas O. Jones Frederick Williams

C Persons calling for any of the above

letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 1. 39

PROSPECTUS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN  
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL  
AND  
MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even and poor persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising, since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, these bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological, one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed and a strong leading of

this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.*

And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientious and fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objections to Phrenology. But the cautious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of *Tauri*, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed; we must in every such case, see the *head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

*Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are generally accessible to the American public. Our facts we pledge ourselves shall be bona fide such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts; indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.*

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 59

William Neal, & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF  
LOOKING GLASSES,  
No. 27,  
North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back  
of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at ma-  
nufacturers' prices, and their Glasses in  
sured from breakage to any part of the Union,  
without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Maple,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any editor, or a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill to a merchant who will purchase Glasses with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 3d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$8 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or \$10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address.

4. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the American Phrenological Journal, care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please act as agents for this Journal.

September. 39

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. LONG, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt.

20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles.

3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junto Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant.

September 10. 75—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks for sale at this Office

October 17. 66-67

PAGE SHEPHERD.

October 17. 66-67

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

#### Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

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No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IS AS on sale a complete assortment of choice

and desirable articles in the above line,

which will be sold to the country trade upon

the most favorable terms. The attention of

the purchaser is respectfully solicited, with the

hope of being able to give entire satisfaction

in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31—

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have